

BY AUTHORITY.



WATER NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of water, the hours for irrigation will be limited to 1 hour per day—from 8 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 5 P.M., until further notice.

CHAS. B. WILSON.

Approved:
CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.
Honolulu, January 30, 1885. 492 f&w

The attention of all parties concerned is hereby called to the following section of the Act relating to the suppression of disease among animals.

"SECTION 7. A—It shall be the duty of every person to report immediately to the nearest Executive Inspector or Inspecting Officer, any animal in or about his own premises or the premises of another, which he shall have reason to believe to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease or distemper, and under a penalty of not less than five and not more than one hundred dollars for each offense."

The inspectors referred to in the above section are Dr. Brodie, V. S., J. H. Brown, and A. B. Hayley.

497 U & W BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Interior Department.

Respectful notice is hereby given that the office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1885, for the construction of the works herein named.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Minister on and after the 7th day of February, 1885.

The works to be constructed are—
First—The basin of the storage Reservoir, i.e., removing all trees and other vegetable growth, and excavating and removing all earth and rock within the indicated lines.

Second—Building a dam of first-class rubble masonry laid in full beds of hydraulic cement.

Third—Laying the line of fifteen and twelve inch pipes leading from the storage reservoir to the point of distribution, and from the latter to the point of connection with the pipe system of the city. Note—This work may be divided and let in two or three sections.

Fourth—Constructing the distributing reservoir consisting of an excavation lined with hydraulic cement, concrete or brick-work laid in full hydraulic cement beds and joints, the crosswall and bays to be similarly constructed and the walls roofed over.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for doing the particular work for which the bid is made."

A bond must be executed by the contractor with two (2) approved sureties conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract.

The Minister reserves the right to reject the lowest or any bid.

Bids may be made for all the above in one contract.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Dec. 29, 1884. 410-347 f&w

Phases of the Moon during January, 1885.

Full Moon, Jan. 30, 5 1/2 A.M.

The Rising and Setting of the Sun.

The sun rises to-morrow morning at 6:30 o'clock. The sun sets this evening at 5:30 o'clock.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY, January 30.

Star W G Hall, Bales, from Makaha, Kona and Kan, Hawaii.
Star Hawaii, from Koolau.

DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY, January 30.

Star James Mackay, for Kapa, Kaula, via Wailuku, Oahu, at 9 A.M.
Star Lulu, for Kapa, Kaula, via Wailuku, Oahu, at 9 A.M.
Star Wailuku, for Kapa, Kaula, via Wailuku, Oahu, at 9 A.M.
Star Wailuku, for Kapa, Kaula, via Wailuku, Oahu, at 9 A.M.

Vessels Leaving This Day.

Star W G Hall, Bales, for Makaha, Kona and Kan, Hawaii, at 12 M.

FOREIGN VESSELS IN PORT.

Brk bk Banca, Harrover, from Glasgow.
Steamship Alameda, (Am), from San Francisco.
Am bark Mosier, from Newcastle, N S W.
Brit bark Dacca, from Port of St Michael.
Am bark Connelley, from San Francisco.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Steamship Mariposa, H M Hayward, from San Francisco, due Feb 9.

Brit bark Orient, from Liverpool, due April 1st.

Am bark Thor, from Newcastle, N S W, due Feb 20.

Steamship Mount Lebanon, D Maxwell, from Hongkong, via Yokohama, now due.

Ger bark Meteor, from Bremen, due Feb 25.

Brit bark Chasica, from Liverpool, due Feb 25.

Am bark Wm D Spruce, from San Francisco, due Feb 12.

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The C R Bishop brought 2661 bags sugar from Kaula. She sails again at noon to-day.

The schr Rainbow brought 427 bags sugar and 464 bags paddy from Koolau.
His Majesty's racing yacht Heanani has had a new caddy put in.

Auction Sale Announced.

WEDNESDAY—Lyons & Levey, thware, etc, at store, No. 89 Hotel street, at 10 a.m.

DIED.

CHAS.—In this city, Jan 30th, Mrs. MARY E. CHAS, a native of Rochester, Vt, aged 75 years. The deceased was a sister of the late Ira Richardson.

Funeral takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from No. 47 Emma street.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. W. G. Irwin entertained at dinner last evening, at his residence, His Majesty the King, Colonel Spreckels, and several other personal friends.

The William Phillips got away at last at 7 A.M. yesterday morning.

Real Estate and Collection Agent Palmer moves into the premises lately occupied by Max Eckart.

Mr. Max Eckart moves into the store in Campbell's Block lately vacated by Mr. Kraft.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held this evening at the residence of Dr. C. M. Hyde.

The hours of irrigation (with water) are now limited to four hours per day. That is to say from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. Thirsty souls will pay attention.

Waimanalo Sugar Plantation has turned out 500 tons of sugar since Dec. 1st of last year. This last week the output was 100 tons.

By the steamer expected from Japan with immigrants, Hon. John A. Cummins expects his son to return in company with Consul-General Irwin.

Mr. J. F. Brown has been appointed on the Government Survey staff, and will have charge of the task of working up the Government land surveys. His office is now being fitted up in the Kaupaiwa building.

The annual meeting of the Honolulu Athletic Association is fixed for Monday evening, February 2nd. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of members in order that some needed alterations in the constitution of the society may be made.

The postal authorities here have been notified from Washington that a postoffice has been established at the World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, La., where letters may be addressed, and foreign money orders will be paid during the continuance of the Exposition, or until May 31st, 1885.

Among the departures by the Alameda today are Col. Claus Spreckels, Mr. George Gray Macfarlane, Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, proprietor of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER and S. F. Wasp, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hall, Mrs. Kinkaid, Miss Kibbe, Mr. Geo. Jennings and Master Jennings.

The favorite house in San Francisco for ladies to visit when they are at the Coast is "The White House." All know how great are the facilities offered by that establishment to ladies for procuring everything they may want in the dry goods line, and by the advertisement to be found in our columns to-day, it will be seen that they are as fully prepared as ever to fill all orders in their line.

Old Kamater's will be pleased to hear that Fred. W. Spencer, son of the late Thomas Spencer of Hilo has secured the San Francisco agency of the celebrated Connover Bros' pianos, which have attained such a wide popularity in the East. These pianos are unexcelled for purity of tone, durability and perfect action, and for the past year record the largest sale of any other piano in the United States. Send for catalogue containing full instructions to F. W. Spencer & Co., 23 and 25 Fifth street.

SUPREME COURT—JANUARY TERM, 1885.

Chief Justice Judd presiding.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

ACTION, whose trial for perjury has attracted considerable attention, was found not guilty to-day and discharged. Three of the jurors dissented.

Chock Hoon, charged with embezzlement committed some years ago, and found guilty by the Police Magistrate, on the appeal heard to-day was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor.

The Court sits in banco to-morrow and then the term adjourns.

Police Court.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE BUCKERTON.

THURSDAY, January 30th.

Charles Elsen was found guilty of disturbing the quiet of the night. The case was of such a nature that the judge expressed his regret that the highest punishment he could inflict was a fine. Ten dollars was imposed, and \$3.50 costs.

One case of aboriginal drunk was fined \$6.

S. Erlich, charged with smuggling goods, was discharged.

Wong Lung, Tai Kwong, and Ah Sing, charged with having opium in their possession. Remanded until Monday next.

Bethel Union Church Services.

There will be services to-morrow as follows: Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the Rev. Robert Mackenzie of San Francisco will preach. The Rev. E. C. Ogil will preach at 7:30, with a 10 minute after meeting for prayer and testimony. All cordially invited.

Fort Street Church Services.

To-morrow, Pastor Cruzan will occupy the pulpit in Fort Street Church in the morning; and the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of North China, in the evening.

A Superb Picture.

Last night there was exhibited in the parlor of the Hawaiian Hotel the finest picture of the burning lake in the crater of Kilanea that has ever been produced.

It is not merely a picture; it is the lake itself, glowing, dashing and sluggishly rolling within massive walls of lava. There is the wonderful blood-red hue of the liquid lava that gives the prevailing tone to the whole scene; tingling the rugged battlements and the sulphur-laden clouds that cling about them; betraying by its warning glow the deep gaps opening in the heavy floor of lava in the fore-ground, and followed by the quick upheaval of the mass and the sudden flashing out of a dazzling white light from the mimic craters formed by the giant forces underneath.

There are the shattered cliffs of lava hanging threateningly over the cauldron below, ready to fall at the destructive sweep of the fiery surges beneath them. There is the lake itself with its unknown depths of the molder matter of lava, slowly, slowly bearing on its fiery surface heavy, slow moving masses that form and melt, appear and disappear, like the imagined environs of the infernal regions.

There are the massive mural walls that hold the lake, and rise high in fantastic shapes on either hand; and beyond these grim, iron-bound walls is the still midnight sky, gleaming palely in contrast with the fiery scene.

Time nor space does not permit of the extended notice this splendid picture deserves; nor indeed would any amount of mere description adequately express one's gratification at the complete success achieved by the artist.

One of the most gratifying evidences of the taste that the people of Honolulu have for art was shown in the fact that the spacious parlor and veranda of the Hotel were thronged for hours with those who came to see, and lingered to admire Monsieur Tavernier's masterly production.

The King, His Ministers, Diplomatic and Consular Representatives, all of our well-known patrons of art, ladies with their appreciation of the beautiful and grand, our hard-headed business men, our social and political magnates, representatives of the pulpit and the press—all joined in praise of the painting, and congratulations to the artist.

Monsieur Tavernier himself was not to be seen until brought forward by his friends, and then he was truly "the lion of the hour." And not only that, he has produced a work that will outlast the present, and wherever seen be admitted as a magnificent realistic view of one of nature's wonders. He has dipped his pencil in the glowing cauldron and transferred its light and warmth and color to the canvas.

A word for Mr. Strong's picture of Mauna Kea, exhibited at the same time, and with that of Monsieur Tavernier's.

The artist has given us a most beautiful picture of the grand, old, snow-capped mountain. He has caught the life and light and clear, soft atmosphere that surrounds that landmark for all mariners, and if anything, enhanced the gloomy grandeur, the infernal beauty of his friend's volcano scene by placing his cool, quiet painting where the eyes of those who dwell on the crater scene could turn for rest. As the crater is best seen in the night, so Mr. Strong's picture is best viewed by daylight, and we hope that all will have the opportunity to study it at their leisure in the quiet afternoons of the days to come.

Still another word in connection with the exhibition of these two fine works of art. To the energetic efforts of Col. G. W. Macfarlane are we indebted for the views we have enjoyed. And more than this: to him belongs the credit of having persuaded Monsieur Tavernier to visit these islands, and made it possible for him to produce the picture we have seen. And to him are we also indebted for having thrown open the Hawaiian Hotel for last night's reception. Give us a few more men of equal energy and foresight and these islands will soon be as well known and visited as any in the world.

A Police Court Episode.

Scene: The Police Court—His Honor on the Bench, and the Deputy-Marshal opening a case. To them enters an excited female, who whispers to the D. M., who looks annoyed. The Judge remarks: "Do not interrupt the business of the Court, Madam."

"Yes, your Honor; but—" Here the D. M. makes a sign to an attendant policeman, who touches the female on the arm, and indicates the staircase. She, moving in that direction: "I'm going; don't touch me, I tell you" (getting nearer the staircase, and raising her voice), "I know what I'm doing" (voice rising as she goes down the staircase); "keep your hands off me! I asked a civil question; I want!" (goes out the door); "I want a civil answer!"

The Alleged Smuggling Case.

Mr. S. Erlich, the manager of the Temple of Fashion, was brought before Police Justice Buckerton yesterday morning on the charge of smuggling. The evidence of the Custom-house officials was taken to show that the inward entry of the goods did not correspond with the goods themselves, and that there was dutiable articles entered on the list of goods free by treaty.

The goods in question were some "suits" that were on Mr. Erlich's private bills, but not on the certified invoice. The Collector-General allowed Mr. E. to place these and other goods on the invoice, where they were described as "cotton." Upon examination the Custom-house officials were of the opinion that they were in part, at least, "woolens," and therefore wrongly entered; hence the present complaint.

To support the charge the prosecution called in the evidence of an expert, who testified that there was some wool in the material out of which the suits were made.

How much, or how little, he would not say.

On the side of the defense three experts agreed substantially in saying that the goods were "faced" or "stuffed" with what is known as "shoddy," which is the material shaven off the surface of woolen, cotton, or mixed goods, and worked into the texture of cotton goods to give them the appearance of wool. One of the experts stated that he had had long experience in dealing with goods of this description, which were called "Cottonades." In Mexico, where the custom's officials were very strict, such goods were always invoiced as "cotton."

The Judge said that this was a very different case from the former one against the same defendant. In the previous case goods were found in the packages consigned to the defendant that did not appear in any way upon the entry.

The present case involved a matter of opinion. On the one hand the Collector-General was of the opinion that the goods were "woolen," and dutiable, and had brought an expert forward to sustain him in his opinion. On the other side, however, three experts had declared that the goods were what are known commercially as "cotton" goods. But this was not the point (the Judge) had to decide upon. The charge was that the defendant had violated the revenue laws, by making a false entry of goods. This, he thought, was not proven.

The defendant had tried to pass goods that were not on the certified invoice, and in entering those that he found on his private invoices, the evidence showed that there was no "unintentional" legal act shown by which he could be held. It was a matter for the Collector-General to decide whether the goods were dutiable.

At the conclusion the Judge said that the evidence did not show that there was any intention on the part of Mr. Erlich to pass dutiable goods as "free," and the case was dismissed.

WASHINGTON'S LADY WRITERS.

The Work Which They Do, and the Difficulties Thereof.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.)

The lady writers of Washington are not only numerous, but they are, as a rule, successful. While the correspondents of the sterner sex are to be counted by hundreds, they are numbered by scores, and the work which they accomplish is a peculiar and trying one, though popular as a feature of journalism, and at the same time profitable to them. Of those who now give most of their time to society work, there are large numbers. They have a society or association of their own, a sort of press club, which meets at the residences of some of the members, and serve as a bond of union, besides adding much to the social and intellectual pleasures of the members. Their work now is largely given to picturing the events of the day in the social world.

The work which they accomplish is not only interesting to thousands and thousands of readers, but important as a part of the picture of the daily and slightly life of the capital of the greatest nation of the world. And while they are some times accused of inaccuracies and even more important defects, their persistency in overcoming obstacles which had often caused the other sex to despair, their success as news gatherers, and the general accuracy with which they picture the events of the day, and the life of the capital, entitle them to great credit. It is not an easy thing to visit a private residence at a time when the lady and gentleman of the house are engaged in attention to a score or a hundred guests, and get facts and fancies about house and home, and guests, and dinner and dresses. Yet these women accomplish this, and under the most disadvantageous conditions, having to do it in the night, for most of Washington society is only to be seen in the late evening.

They must make themselves sufficiently welcome to gain an entrance to the house, whether they really are welcome or not, and gathering the facts about house and guests and dresses from some quiet corner, hasten from one event to another, until the circuit of the evening is completed, and then, hurrying to the office through cold and darkness, "write it up" for the telegraph, printer and proof-reader, 1,000 miles away, who, in turn, must prepare it for the reader, who is then sleeping in a comfortable couch, little dreaming of the hardships which these women are undergoing to prepare the pleasing picture of Washington social life with which he or she is to be served with the morning's breakfast.

Russian Baths in New York.

(New York Mail.)

Russian baths are, in some sort, the fashion. They spring up at all the fashionable summer resorts and prove a paying investment. Some of the simplest are the best, and we recall, with great admiration, one of the most unpretending ones we have ever visited. It is the smallest, as it was the first hot-air bath in this country, and it is to be found in Boston. Unpretending and essentially simple, it is worth a visit, if only to study the ingenuity with which the latest hygienic devices have been brought together in the smallest possible space. There is but one hot-air chamber, and it is a mere slip of a room, but it is fully supplied with ventilation, and so furnished with appliances that the temperature can be regulated at will. The patient is provided with a rocking chair, and can while away the time by the inspection of some of the most remarkable efforts of pictorial art ever printed, the walls of dark brown being covered with newspaper scraps. In this retreat, sweating and shampooing alike take place, and the great objection to company in the bath is dispensed with, for it could contain only one visitor at a time.

These operations, ever the visitor has merely to cross an infinitesimal hall to find himself in a cupboard or recess, provided with hot and cold water, douche, shower and spray, and will receive such douching from the doctor who administers the bath professionally, as will surely, in conjunction with previous shampoos, drive all the bacteria out of the system. Then a hot sheet awaits him and a rest as long as may be desirable in another miniature apartment. This is a hot air bath in all its native simplicity, and has everything to recommend it. First among such recommendations is the fact that it can be taken alone. And we must protest against company in our bath-room. Secondly, it is really what it professes to be, a hot air bath, and as such assists nature in ridding the system of impurities by the medium of the skin and of regulating the circulation. If one must be clean (and there seems to escape from it, this is as easy and simple a discipline as can be.

Cincinnati is to have an odd monument, in the form of a ruin, built from the broken pillars and fragments of the court house burned during the riot.

Whitehall Times: The cream of experience is skimmed from spilled milk.

Fashions.

Dotted veils have disappeared.

Bonquets are now worn at the belt, not at the corsage.

Silk mittens, in soft brown and reds, are very fashionable. Many of them are ornamental, and have dainty little ribbon bows on the wrists.

Undressed kids are now worn to the exclusion of dressed kid and chamois gloves. Tan color and dark gray are the fashionable colors.

Plain white hem stitched handkerchiefs are again in fashion, and are more fashionable than the fancy colored bordered ones.

Black silk stockings now have the upper half of white cotton. This is the revival of an old fashion.

Hammered silver is going to be very fashionable again for jewelry.

Bangs and curls across the forehead are now considered in execrable taste. The hair is simply brushed back from the forehead without the suspicion of a curl or a crimp.

The police officials at Hamburg have a letter containing threats that the Imperial Naval Observatory will be destroyed by dynamite.

Advertisements.



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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

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AND

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Relating to the Hawaiian Islands.

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Honolulu, January 27, 1885.

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